Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 17 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, January 1, 1794. [Whole No. 475.]

NEW BOOKS.

Now opening for Sale,
By M. CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET;
A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.
Dec. 19.

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.
George Rutter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30. dtf

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,
Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures sett, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.
December 24. mw&stf

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 54, South Second-street,
Second door below the corner of Chesnut-street,
HAS IMPORTED,
By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,
A large and general Assortment of
New Books and Stationary,
Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Dec. 23. mw&stf

NOW IN THE PRESS,
And will speedily be published,
THE
United States Register,
For the YEAR 1794;
Containing, besides accurate and complete lists of all the Officers in the general, and the principal Officers in the particular governments, a variety of information, useful for all classes. tf

E. OSWALD,
No. 156, Market-Street, South,
AT the request of a number of friends, proposes publishing The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if sufficient encouragement offers.
It will be published on Paper and Types equal to its present appearance. The subscription 3½ dollars per ann.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted 4 times for 1 dollar—every continuance one fifth of a dollar. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

NOTICE
IS hereby given, to the MEMBERS of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH-AMERICA, That the third Instalment, being Two Dollars on each share of the Stock, is to be paid, agreeably to the Constitution, on the second Monday [the 13th day] of January next: And a *General Meeting* of the Stockholders is to be held on the succeeding day, for the purpose of choosing *Fifteen Directors*, examining into the Situation of the Company's Affairs, and making such additional Rules and Regulations as they shall judge necessary.
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.
Dec. 16. mw&ft3. 1J

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts stated or collected, employers suited with domestics, house rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—soldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; shares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road: certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without deposits—Bought, sold, or negociated at No. 8, in south Sixth-street, below Market-street by FRANCIS WHITE,
Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.
December 11.

MR. PEALE deems it a duty to inform the kind promoters of his Museum, that he has received from foreign countries very flattering encouragement for the proposals he had made of reciprocal exchange of natural subjects. And that his Museum will thus be gradually stored with precious Exoties, while it retains a sufficient number of native specimens. With this view he intends, from time to time, to publish extracts of his foreign correspondence of which the following is a part.

Philadelphia June 2d.

The Swedish Academy of sciences at Stockholm has desired me to present grateful acknowledgements for the Birds you sent, and to declare a ready acceptance of your propesal for a reciprocal exchange of these, and other subjects of natural history. Mr. Gustavus Von Carlson (President of one of the Supreme Courts of Justice) has charged himself with the exchange of Birds. This eminent ornithologist owns a precious cabinet of Birds, containing more than 800 species; and has by testamentary disposition generously bequeathed the whole to the said Academy of sciences. You will therefore be pleased to send in future the birds directly to him. He has already in return forwarded several of the most valuable Swedish Birds, such as the Urogallus major, *and* Urogallus minor, the Lagopus, &c. *The first is in size equal to a Turkey, and in flavour, though different, not inferior. With the best wishes for your personal prosperity, the academy takes a lively interest in the success of your Museum, persuaded that Natural History will derive great improvment from your zeal and ingenuity.*

I continue with respect, Sir,
Your friend and humble servant,
NICHOLAS COLLIN.

Mr. C. W. Peale.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undernamed committee, appointed by "THE SOCIETY for the INSTITUTION and SUPPORT of FIRST-DAY or SUNDAY SCHOOLS in the city of Philadelphia and the district of Southwark and the Northern Liberties," to solicit further subscriptions for the support of the schools which the said society have established, take the liberty to represent to their fellow citizens—

That, although the schools were suspended during the period of the late awful calamity with which our city and suburbs have been afflicted, they are now again opened for the free admission and education of poor children.

That, the necessity and reasons for the establishment of these schools are increased, from the circumstance of the late distress having left a number of Orphans destitute of all the means of education, save what the hand of benevolence may administer.

That, former experience has, most pleasingly, verified the fondest hopes of the friends of this institution, with regard to the progress and advancement of the children, who have heretofore been under its care, in the useful branches of education which it has afforded. Referring to this fact, and to the address to the public, on this subject, published in the newspapers of this city in the third month last, when about eight hundred and twenty children of both sexes had partaken of the benefits afforded by the society, and about three hundred and twenty more were then actually receiving instruction in their schools, it now only remains to be observed, that the funds of the society are greatly insufficient to carry on their benevolent designs, and that the committee formerly appointed to solicit subscriptions, conceived it necessary to decline their applications to their fellow-citizens for their assistance in favor of these schools, in order that there might be no interruption from them to the solicitations then made in behalf of their unfortunate brethren from Cape-Francois.

The public aid is now therefore earnestly solicited to support a charitable establishment, calculated upon the principles of public and private good. The annual subscription for a member is but One Dollar; and it is presumed that so small a sum per annum cannot be better disposed of, by those who can afford it, than by bestowing it as the price of the diffusion of useful knowledge among the poor and friendless.

Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the undernamed committee on behalf of the society:

Peter Thompson,	Ebenezer Large,
Thomas P. Cope,	Jacob Cauffman,
Joseph Price,	James Todd,
Edward Pole,	Joseph James,
James Hardie,	Jonathan Penrose,
William Innis,	George Meade,
Benjamin Say,	John Perot,
Nathaniel Falconer,	John M'Cree,
Francis Bailey,	Robert Ralston,
Jesse Sharpless,	Thomas Armat,
Samuel Scotten,	George Williams,
Peter Barker.	

Jan. 1.

MR. FENNO,

THE following observations have been submitted to the inspection of the FIRST CHARACTERS in the United States—and have received their approbation, as containing the best information relative to the important objects to which they refer—as such, they have been handed to the public in the form of a pamphlet—for the purpose of a more general circulation, you are requested to publish them in the Gazette of the United States.

Yours, G. J.

OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
RIVER POTOMACK,
THE COUNTRY ADJACENT, AND THE
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE permanent seat of government of the United States, having been fixed on the river Potomack, by a solemn act of the government—This river, the country about it, and particularly the spot chosen for the seat of government, become objects of interesting enquiry, both at home and abroad.—This consideration has drawn the following observations from a person who, to a general knowledge of the Potomack and its dependencies, adds the advantage of having been long in a situation, where he has had an opportunity of obtaining the best informatiou on the points mentioned in the following sheets.

THE river Potomack forms a junction with the bay of Chesapeak, one hundred and fifty miles from the sea. From thence to the head of tide-water is about one hundred and sixty miles.

"This river is seven and an half miles wide at its mouth; four and an half at Nomony Bay; three at Aquier; one and an half at Hollowing-Point; one and a quarter at Alexandria; and the same from thence to the city of Washington, which is within three miles of the head of tide-water.—Its soundings are seven fathoms at the mouth; five at St. George's Island; four and an half at Lower Matchodic; three at Servan's Point, and the same from thence to the city." [Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.]

From the Capes of the Chesapeak to the city of Washington, is upwards of three hundred miles; but the navigation is easy and perfectly safe.—*A vessel of twelve hundred hogsheads of tobacco has loaded at and sailed from Alexandria, and one of seven hundred hogsheads at George-Town, which is above the city.

At the city the water rises four feet in a common tide.

From the city of Washington to Cumberland, a flourishing town at the head of the river, is about two hundred and thirty miles as the river runs.

Early in life General Washington contemplated the opening of this river, from tide-water to its source, so as to make it navigable for such vessels as were suitable for carrying the produce of the country to the shipping ports below. His public employments in the part of the country through which the Potomack and its branches run, had given him a more complete knowledge of this river, than almost any other man possessed at that time; and his mind was strongly impressed with its future importance. But the period for undertaking a work of such magnitude had not yet arrived.—The country was then but sparsely inhabited.—Canals and Locks but little understood, especially in America; and but few men of property were willing to engage in an undertaking, the cost of which they could not clearly calculate, and the profits of which were to many doubtful.—General Washington, however, kept the object steadily in view, waiting until time and circumstances should enable him to bring it forward, with a prospect of success.

The war with Great Britain took place about the time when the importance of this object began to be understood, and a willingness to embark in it began to appear among men of property. Until the close of that war nothing, however could be attempted in the business.—But no sooner had a happy termination of it enabled Gen. Washington to retire from his high public station, than he resumed this object which had so long before occupied his mind. He found gentlemen of the first property and respectability in the neighborhood of the Potomack, both in Virginia and Maryland, ready to engage in the enterprise. In the year 1784 a company was formed for the purpose of removing the obstructions, and opening the navigation of the river from its source down to tide water, and an act of incorporation, passed by the assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, authorizing the company to take the necessary measures for carrying into effect the objects for which they were incorporated—and granting to them for ever the tolls which may arise therefrom; which tolls are fixed by the same law that empowers the company to undertake the business. The sum agreed upon to complete the navigation was 50,000l. sterling, divided into 500 shares of 100l. each, to be paid by such instalments, and at such times, as the Directors of the Company should find necessary for the prosecution of the work. Ten years were allowed the company to settle the business.

The company have prosecuted their work with great success, and what is not common in undertakings of this nature, they will complete it for something less than the sum subscribed. The rate of toll being fixed, and knowing with some accuracy the quantity of produce that is now brought by land from those parts of the country, which will of course, throw the same upon the river, they have a certainty of receiving, on the first opening of the river, a handsome per centage on their capital, (even without calculating upon the articles which will be sent up the river,) and the increase will be almost incredible. Those who best know the circumstances of the country, and some, who are not among the most sanguine with respect to the profits of this undertaking, have no doubt of the capital's producing fifty per cent. annually, in less than ten years from the time of the toll's commencing.

The principal work in completing the above mentioned navigation, is at the Great Falls, fourteen miles above the city of Washington—at the Little Falls, four miles above the said city, and in clearing the river between these two Falls. At the Great Falls, the water falls 72 feet in 1 mile and half—and at the Little Falls 36 feet 8 inches in about two miles.—At the former there will be six, and at the latter three locks. The locks at the Little Falls will be finished this season, and fit for use; those at the Great Falls are in forwardness—and, with clearing the bed of the river between the two falls, will be completed next year. This will finish the navigation of the main river, from Cumberland down to tide-water, and enable the Company to receive the reward of their expense and labor. Boats, carrying from one hundred and fifty to two hundred barrels of flour, already pass from Cumberland to the Great Falls; and many thousand barrels of flour have actually been brought in boats to the latter place during the present year.

Besides the main river of the Potomack, its numerous and extensive branches offer the prospect of transporting to the main river, and from thence to the shipping ports, an immense quantity of produce.

The following are the principal streams which empty into the Potowmack, above tide-water, and the distances to which they are navigable in their natural state, from their conflux with the Potowmack.

* Report of the committee appointed by the merchants of George-Town and Alexandria.

Patterſon's Creek, which falls into the river ten miles below Cumberland, is navigable twenty miles above its mouth;—The South Branch, ſeventeen miles below Cumberland, is navigable one hundred miles;—Connogocheque, ninety miles below, is navigable twenty-four miles;—Opecan, one hundred and twenty-five miles below, is navigable twenty-five miles from its mouth, and within a few miles of Winchester, which, after Lancaſter, is the largeſt inland town in the United States;—The Shannandoah, one hundred and thirty miles below, runs into the country at right angles from the Potowmack, nearly two hundred miles, and the navigation of it, for one hundred and fifty miles of that diſtance, is but little interrupted; the chief obſtruction is, where it enters the Potowmack; and, ſo trifling is that, compared with the great advantages of this noble branch, that its removal and clearing other parts, will not coſt more than twenty-five thouſand dollars. The Potowmack Company have already made a beginning on this work.—The Monocoſy, one hundred and fifty miles below Cumberland, is navigable thirty miles above its mouth. This branch is within two miles of Frederick-Town, in Maryland, one of the largeſt inland towns in the United States.*

Theſe ſeveral ſtreams, as well as the main river, paſs through a country not exceeded in fertility of ſoil and ſalubrity of air, by any in America, if any in the world; and few parts of America can boaſt of being equally healthy with the banks of this river, and the adjacent country.

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* Report of the committee appointed by the Merchants of Georgetown and Alexandria, which, being founded on the actual obſervations made by order of the Directors of the Potomack company, may be deemed authentic.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MR. FENNO,

Pleaſe to publiſh the following paſſage from a piece ſigned *PLAIN TRUTH*, which appeared in a morning paper.

"ON the late thankſgiving day, appointed by the Governor I went to two or three diffenent places of worſhip, during the courſe of the day and evening, and found myſelf grieved to find but one among the whole number of preachers I heard, whoſe diſcourſe abounded with liberality and juſtice—He, with a degree of candour that will do him honor, ingeniouſly declared that it is not in our power to ſcan the ways of omnipotence or pretend to determine for what particular crime he had thus puniſhed us! and that it was actually preſumption in us to pretend to know the purpoſes of him that ſent it. How many others acted with equal honeſty in their diſcourſes, I will not pretend to determine, tho' I hope they were numerous, but this I can ſay that there were ſome who did not. It was that day declared from the pulpit, that the Theatres were the chief cauſe of the late calamities, and ought to be immediately aboliſhed, and every argument that deſigning ſophiſtry could uſe, was exerted to effect their purpoſe, by rouſing every latent ſpark of ſuperſtitious prejudice and ignorance that had laid dormant for theſe centuries paſt, and bringing forth all that ancient veneration and implicit obedience, for the clergy that were once entertained for them in an early day of clouded ignorance and error. Their deſign no doubt was to gain ſuch an aſcendency over the minds of the people as to enable them to accompliſh their preſent purpoſe, and ſucceed in any future ones of a ſimilar kind.—What their next object would be, if they ſhould effect their preſent purpoſe, we may very nearly tell from this circumſtance that one of them in a ſubſequent diſcourſe claſſed with the Theatres, Balls, Aſſemblies &c. among the number of our ſins, ſo that their next ſtep would be to ſuppreſs and deſtroy our public Balls, Aſſemblies, Concerts &c. with every other reaſonable recreation and amuſement they could diſcover was practiſed by the citizens, in which they would no doubt be aſſiſted by their good friends the Quakers. How much farther ſtill, they would proceed, with their dictatorial authority can only be known to the unlimited power of omnipotence.

☞ The Stockholders in the Bank of the United States, reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, and its neighbourhood, are requeſted to meet at the City-Tavern, tomorrow, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on buſineſs relative to the enſuing election for Directors. January 1.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

For the 1ſt day of January, 1794.

The following arrangement of all the days of a year—ſhewing on what day of the week they ſeverally fall, has been found very convenient in accompting houſes and tradeſmen's ſhops, and is a ready Almanac to all claſſes of citizens, who wiſh a reference to any *particular day*, back, forward, or the preſent.

	Sunday	Monday	Tueſday	Wedneſday	Thurſday	Friday	Saturday
January	0	0	0	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
February	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
March	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
April	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
May	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
July	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Auguſt	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
September	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
October	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
November	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
December	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	0	0	0

From the American Daily Advertiſer.

A Correſpondent who profeſſes the love of virtue wherever it is to be found, acknowledges his attachment to plain truth when its views are to promote the general benefit. Of this ſort he begs leave to mention a "plain truth," which really is of ſuch a nature as is truly encouraging to thoſe of our fellow citizens, who hope that a very conſiderable alteration for the better amongſt the people, will be the happy conſequence of the late general calamity.

Our correſpondent has heard it obſerved, that the places of worſhip are more generally attended by ſurvivors of the ſickneſs than they uſed to be previous to that period, and from his own obſervation reſpecting the place which is uſually attended by himſelf, it is really remarkable, that the ſeats of thoſe who are departed, ſhould be ſo ſpeedily occupied by others, in the manner which is well known to have been the caſe in many inſtances.

Theſe are ſigns of ſerious thoughtfulneſs, becoming a people, capable of remembering an awful viſitation, in which perhaps there were but few families in this great city, who have not ſuſtained the loſs of valuable neighbours, beloved friends or the deareſt relatives. In numerous inſtances, how peculiarly affecting have been theſe loſſes? Fathers, mothers, ſons, and daughters, are involved in them; and that they ought to impreſs our minds in a becoming manner, is believed to be a ſentiment coinciding with the ideas of every one, who in ſincerity wiſhes to promote a reformation, which however deſirable it may be to the beſt men, they would diſdain to attempt to forward on any other principles than thoſe which they believe to be conſiſtent with their profeſſions of religion, and their love of virtue; which muſt include on all occaſions a due regard to truth.

Our correſpondent ſays, that ſince writing the above, the ſubſtance of a portion of ſcripture impreſſed his mind in ſuch a manner, that he thinks there may be no impropriety in the following quotation, being beautifully deſcriptive of the true chriſtian character. "Ye are the light of the world. A city that is ſet on a hill cannot be hid. Let your light ſo ſhine before men, that they may ſee your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

To the Editor of the General Advertiſer.

SIR,

The ſtatement I made in your paper of the ſentiments of a member from Maſſachuſetts is to the beſt of my knowledge literally true, and for the truth of it I will appeal to the members themſelves and to the citizens in the gallery. If I have erred in the ſtatement, it has been in that gentleman's favor; for he went farther than I have ſuggeſted and ſaid that "the Executive had the right to withold its communications, and that after they had been entruſted to Congreſs confidentially, Congreſs had no right to act otherwiſe than confidentially upon them."—So far from the ſpeech having a tendency to vindicate republicaniſm, it made an obvious impreſſion to the contrary, not only on my mind, but on the minds of a number preſent, with whom I converſed on the ſubject; the ſentiments expreſſed by that member were not only hoſtile to republicaniſm itſelf, but caſt a reflection on Congreſs, the repreſentatives of freemen.—If the executive has the right to keep Congreſs ignorant of its tranſactions, if Congreſs have not the authority to act upon communications from the executive as they think proper, the Preſident is paramount to the people, and Congreſs the mere creatures of executive authority.

This is a change of ſovereignty, and may be within this gentleman's ideas of republicaniſm; but, I truſt, will never receive the ſanction of the free citizens of America.

GRACCHUS.

Dec. 31, 1793.

*** In the piece copied from the General Advertiſer laſt evening, the following ſentence was omitted through inadvertence:—"Facts, Mr. Bache, ſhould not be miſrepreſented."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THOUGHTS

On INSURANCE—CORPORATIONS, &c.

THE deſigns of thoſe who wiſh to obtain an act of Incorporation of the Inſurance company of North America, in its preſent ſtate, may be perfectly proper, as the inſtitution is now in a very regular way of buſineſs, and owned chiefly by the merchants, who give employment to the company.

Yet the neceſſity of ſuch application does by no means exiſt at this time—if *as it is every where confeſt*, the form of their policy may be made to anſwer the ſame purpoſe, by an addition of a ſingle clauſe only—Stating that the aſſured agrees to hold the capital ſtock of the company, ſubject only for the payment of all loſſes incurred by the company—and that the company agree *to abide by the event of any ſuit recovered againſt* their Preſident only, *as far as their capital ſtock held in truſt by the ſaid Preſident, and the Secretary of the ſociety for the purpoſe may extend, and no further*—And as the capital ſtock is thought to be greater than can ever be neceſſary in the worſt of all poſſible events, it is preſumed, that much more has been ſaid on the ſubject of the incorporation, than in the event it can be found to deſerve.

I am told, that a member of the houſe, propoſed by way of anſwer to the merchants, that he would have an incorporation on an entire new plan—and open to every body, or he would have none; the impropriety of ſuch a plan, in ſuch inſtances, will ſtrike at firſt view, *whether this was ſaid in contempt or not, is out of the queſtion*—an inſurance company cannot exiſt, but by the aid of the merchants—As this body of citizens have been uſed to do this buſineſs by way of exchange for each other, they were averſe to any company for ſome time, but finding that the exiſting company was formed in part of merchants in the firſt inſtance, the reſt have ſince bought in at an advanced premium—ſince which, the value of the ſtock has fallen upon their hands, to not more than half the amount of the par and premiums, which will ſhew that another company cannot ſucceed, even in the *ſubſcription only*, unleſs this ſhould be done by the ignorant, and the unwary.—In the city of London, there are but two ſhip inſurance companies, and yet they have never been able to divide more than three to five per cent per annum—How then can two be ſupported in this city? and how would a man of principle feel, if after having paſſed a law to incorporate perſons for *they ſcarce know what?* If the event ſhould be to injure as many, as in the inſtance of the Canal Companies, &c. for if a ſubſcription was opened, thus in effect to injure the merchants, by an attempt to rob them of their ancient rights of inſuring their own property, it could not ſucceed; it would be like a reſolution of the houſe to incorporate the brick makers by the name of the Company of Tailors; and the giving to every one a chance, thus to injure the merchants would not be more likely to ſucceed in the end, (as the power muſt finally reſt with the merchants to give their buſineſs where they pleaſe) than if the houſe were to ſay that the brick makers ſhould in future make the wearing apparel for every citizen of Pennſylvania.

An Enemy to Unneceſſary Corporations.

UNITED STATES.

CINCINNATI, November 23.

On Monday laſt a detachment of about 600 men, under the command of brigadier general Wilkinſon, arrived here from Head Quarters. They are expected to return ſhortly, except the light dragoons, who have gone into Kentucky to winter.

On their way in, near Fort Jefferſon, a dragoon in advance of a ſmall party, was fired upon and killed.

LEXINGTON, November 23.

We have juſt received information, that ſome time laſt week, the Indians killed two men near Maiſſie's ſtation on the Obio; and fired on ſeveral boats between Limeſtone and Cincinnati;—Alſo, that a few days ago ſome hunters were driven in from Eagle Creek, and others chaſed near Frankfort by the Indians. A man arrived in George-Town late on Friday evening who informed, that two Indians fired at him that afternoon, within a mile of Frankfort.

Nov. 30. We hear from Cumberland, that about ten days ago, 25 volunteers fell in with a party of about the ſame number of Indians, about fifteen miles from Naſhville; a very hot engagement enſued, in which three of the volunteers were killed and four wounded; they killed four of the Indians and took two priſoners, together with all their baggage.

PROVIDENCE, December 21,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of eminence in Philadelphia, to his friend here.

A merchant in London writes, that he was preſent when a gentleman of the firſt mercantile character waited on Lord Hawkeſbury, on behalf of a conſiderable number of the London merchants.—He told Lord H. that he came to him for an explicit anſwer from government, as to the ſituation of public affairs between America and England: That the merchants were alarmed at the rumor of an expected war, and wiſhed to hear from him the true ſtate of this queſtion—becauſe, if ſuch an event was to happen, they ought to be put on their guard, that proper ſteps might in time be taken to protect their diſtant property, and future engagements. The anſwer given was, "You may make yourſelves eaſy; the government have not the leaſt diſpoſition to go to war with America, nor has America any intereſt or inclination to quarrel with us. While General WASHINGTON is at the head, and the friends to the Federal Government are the majority, we ſhall have no war with America, you may depend. If any irregularities ſhould happen on either ſide, diſcuſſion and accommodation will take place."

"Other letters from London ſpeak with confidence of another campaign in Europe. As to ourſelves, I do not believe we ſhall have a war, Mr. GENET *notwithſtanding*."

FALMOUTH, (Jamaica) Oct. 24.

It is with unfeigned ſorrow the Printer communicates to the Public the following melancholy ſcene which took place at Montego Bay, on Monday laſt, occaſion-

by a most tremendous swell of the sea, which set in suddenly the preceding day, and continued to increase to a degree unknown to the oldest inhabitant. The particulars were received last night by a letter from a gentleman who was a sufferer in this dreadful calamity, which beggars description.

[Four ships, 3 brigs, a snow, 2 schooners, 3 sloops, and seven smaller vessels, went on shore, and mostly gone to pieces; many lives were lost; a number of buildings down, and wharves torn to pieces.—The whole of the lower part of the Bay, from Smith's wharf to the east end of Meagre Bay, is several feet covered with sand; and large logs of mahogany, fustic, &c. are buried in it.]

Amidst the foregoing painful scene of distress, which the Printer has occasion to relate, it is a pleasure to mention the brave and humane conduct of a sailor on board the Langrishe who, when she struck, threw a small line to people on shore, who were drawn there by the cries of the crew, to afford what relief they could: A large rope was fastened by them to it, which he drew to the vessel and secured; by means of this conveyance, upwards of twenty people got on shore; the others who remained were by this man, lashed to a second rope, and by this means saved: he lastly came on shore himself, when recollecting an old foreigner, whose life had been preserved by a dog on board the Langrishe, jumped overboard before she parted, he swam off, and secured him:—his last care was directed to the faithful animal just mentioned, whom this worthy tar swore should not go to wreck after saving the life of a human creature.

North-Carolina Legislature.

The committee on public bills, to whom was referred the address of his Excellency Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq. Governor, &c. &c.

REPORT,

That having had under their serious consideration the said address: Your committee have thought proper to submit the following answer thereto:

SIR,

THE communications which your Excellency was pleased to make to both Houses of the Legislature last Wednesday, have been received with satisfaction and will be acted upon in the course of the present session, with that deliberation which is due to their nature and magnitude.

Your efforts during the recess to preserve the peace and neutrality of the United States have not escaped public notice, and the success with which they were crowned ought to call forth our most fervent supplications to Divine Providence, for the continuation of blessings so essential to our national happiness.

The people of the United States being allied to the French by treaty and the still more sacred ties of principle and gratitude, we have every reason to be assured that our obligations to that republic will be liberally construed and faithfully executed; But while the powers of construing and performing such engagements remain vested by the constitution in particular departments, any attempt to influence their decisions by threatning an appeal to the public, would evince a mistaken estimate of the character of a people who regard order as the essence of civil liberty.

To pursue political happiness and glory by rational means is the right of every nation; and as individuals in full enjoyment of those inestimable privileges which Frenchmen now struggle for, we are constrained, in obedience to the dictates of humanity, to wish them complete success—To require more would be to require this country to relinquish its neutrality, its peace and with them its growing prosperity—a sacrifice not required by our engagements and not less incompatible with the duties which a government owes to its own citizens than with that liberality and friendship which an enlightened people evidenced towards this country on trying occasions. Under these impressions and with these sentiments we regard the President's proclamation of the 22d of April last, as a new proof of that paternal care and patriotic vigilance which have so eminently characterized a life devoted to the welfare of his native country.

Surmises, too often the result of misapprehension or mistake, cannot abate our confidence in the virtues of an officer whose attachment to the cause of Freedom has been equalled only by his exertions in its defence—Nor can we too highly approve the conduct of your Excellency in giving efficacy and support to his injunctions of neutrality within the state of North-Carolina——Such prompt attention to the most precious interests of the public, entitle you to the thanks and confidence of your constituents.

which is submitted

BENJ. SMITH, Chairman.
North-Carolina.

In Senate, 9th December 1793, the foregoing report being read, resolved unanimously, that this house do concur therewith——

By order,

WM. LENOIR, S. S.

S. HAYWOOD, C. S.

In the house of commons, 12th December 1793, resolved, that the house do concur with this report.

By order,

J. LEIGH, S. H. C.

JNO. HUNT, C. H. C.

PHILADELPHIA,
JANUARY 1.

Extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Lisbon to his friend in this city, dated 21st October, 1793.

"As to politics I have only to tell you in brief, that the arms of the combined tyrants seem to carry every thing before them against the assertors of liberty in France—and indeed, from the *treachery* and *confusion* which prevail in the Convention—and you may say, in every part of that devoted country—little else can be expected. I hope America will be wise enough to avoid having any thing to do with war, which in its consequences would certainly destroy all its prospects of happiness; and yet it is suggested that the Minister lately sent out to you from France, went with the intention of bringing you into it—at least that it was *one part of his errand*. I trust however he will fail in his views, if any such he entertained; for I have a more exalted opinion of the wisdom of the Americans, than to suppose they will suffer themselves to be fascinated into measures *so destructive* of their true interest. Col. Humphreys is at Gibraltar on his way to Algiers—gone with the expectation of accommodating matters in behalf of America with those pirates—God grant he may succeed. 'Tis said the application for a convoy was rather in too lofty a tone for this Court. Mr. Humphreys is a man of superior talents, and more pleasing manners—as such he will always succeed in obtaining favors, which the Minister here will spurn at, when solicited in an imperious manner.

General Galbaud is returned to New-York from his tour through Canada. He calls upon the Minister of the French Republic for a passage to France. This would have been granted him long since had he not taken himself off. In his letter to the minister he declares his innocence and denounces the National Commissioners at St. Domingo and minister here as criminal agents.

General Galbaud was appointed just before the treacherous manœuvres of Dumourier were executed, through the recommendation of Beurnonville, whose concern with Dumourier is more than problematical.

He came out in the capacity of military governor, or general of St. Domingo. On his arrival, the civil commissioners represented to him that his appointment was a violation of a national decree, which declares, that no person possessing property in the island could hold an office there.

He apparently acquiesced, and embarked for France on one of the ships of force that were to convoy a fleet of merchant vessels then nearly ready to sail.

As soon as he was embarked he tampered with the officers and crews of the fleet, attacked and was the cause of the conflagration of the Cape and of the misfortunes which have followed that catastrophe.

Part of the convoy arrived here and General Galbaud on board. He and his agents were no doubt at the bottom of the disturbances on board some of the ships of force while they lay at New-York, and perhaps he was the cause of the defection of the fleet which sailed upon some secret expedition. Yet this is the man who appears so anxiously solicitous to be *tried* by his constituents in France, though he judged it expedient first, it seems, to *try* his fortune in Canada. *Gen. Adv.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday Jan. 1, 1794.

Mr. Sprigg and Mr. Forrest, members from the State of Maryland, appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

Mr. S. Smith presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Baltimore, stating the situation of a large number of French emigrants from Hispaniola, who arrived at that place the past summer—the memorial informs the house of the measures taken by the inhabitants of Baltimore for their relief—the sums contributed for that purpose, &c. and solicits further assistance from Congress—referred to a select committee.

The petition of Daniel Parker, of Watertown, in the State of Massachusetts—was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The memorial of Thos. Claxton, assistant doorkeeper, was read, stating that in consequence of the encreased number of the members of the house, he had been obliged to employ additional assistance in his office, and praying that the house would make provision for the expence—laid on the table.

A supplementary report from the Secretary of State on the subject of foreign commerce was received and read—ordered that 150 copies be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating a statement of the receipts and expenditures of monies appropriated by law to defray the expences of the intercourse between the United States, and foreign nations, from July 1, 1792, to July 1, 1793.—

From this statement it appears that one hundred and eighty three thousand dollars had been debited to the Department of State—and that one hundred, seventy six thousand, four hnndred and thirty two dollars, and twenty two cents, had been expended—laid on the table.

Confidental business being called up, the galleries were cleared.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

House of Representatives.

Monday, December 30.

On motion of Mr. Evans the documents sent from the Governor by the Secretary of the Commonwealth respecting the state of the public contracts for opening roads and rivers, were referred to the committee appointed to enquire and report on that subject.

Mr. Swanwick brought in a report on the communications of the Governor, respecting the communications from the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, and the Governor of Virginia, on the subject of procuring amendments to the constitution of the United States, so far as it relates to the matter of allowing an individual state to be sued out of the courts of the United States—the resolution recommends the uniting with the other states in remonstrating to Congress.

A message was delivered by the secretary of the commonwealth from the Governor, informing that he has made two payments to the Bank of Pennsylvania of money borrowed agreeably to law, viz. one of 50,000 Dollars some time since; the other of 30,000 dollars paid this day.

Doctor James and Doctor Woodhouse are appointed Physicians of the Dispensary, in the room of Dr. Pennington, deceased, and Dr. Griffitts, resigned.

"A friend to the peace of America, congratulates his countrymen, upon the uncommon unanimity which subsists between both branches of Congress, and the President of the United States. Although heretofore there might have been a difference among ourselves upon some small points, yet (like man and wife who have been in the habit of bickering a little) we unanimously oppose all foreign interference."

From a Correspondent.

The sentiment that the government *resides* in the people is not true—that free government *originates* in, and *emanates from* a *majority* of the people is the only republican idea that can be reduced to practice—but this majority does not possess absolute power—the majority is as much bound by the Constitution as individuals are by the laws—and even where no written Constitution exists—the minority possesses unalienable Rights which cannot be invaded without violating the principles of nature and reason.—Hence murder, fraud and robbery do not change their essential turpitude, under any possible circumstances—and despotism in this view of things becomes a relative term—it may be exercised by bodies of men, by the majority, as well as by an individual.

That bodies and communities of men are capable of exercising arbitrary power is more than true—they will always and invariably do it, when unrestrained, unchecked and uncontrouled—and even where these checks and restraints exist, there is a perpetual tho' perhaps, not always obvious exertion to absorb all power into one center.

The revolutions of time, the succession of years, the progress of reason, the advancement of science, the encreasing light of civil liberty, and the appreciation of the Rights of Mankind—all point the views of the calm and contemplative observer, to a period of existence, more splendid and glorious, and more congenial and honorary to human nature, than hath yet distinguished the annals of the world—But may we not rationally extend our prospect still further—and connect the present with the future.—On the verge of this sublunary scene the virtuous mind would look back with convulsed emotions of regret, could it consider the curtain then ready to drop, as involving in eternal forgetfulness all that has passed—as a conclusion to all the labors of the wise and benevolent friends of mankind—as the *non plus* of hope and human perfection—as the point where the designs of Deity must be arrested in their progress, and thus render imperfect the plan of creation.

This can never be the result of the present progress of man, & the evident approximation of human knowledge to higher degrees of perfection—There is a *nexus* between time and eternity—and human nature refined and exalted, shall pass from grade to grade to that region

"*Where God shines forth in one eternal day.*"

——— VIRTUE sole survives,
Immortal, never failing friend of man,
His guide to happiness on high. And see!
'Tis come, the glorious morn! the second birth
Of Heaven and Earth! awakening nature hears
The *new creating word*, and starts to life;
In every heightened form, from pain and death
For ever free. *The great eternal scheme*,
Involving all, and in a *perfect whole*
Uniting, as the prospect wider spreads,
To reasons eye refin'd clears up apace.

THOMSON.

From a Boston Paper.

"As further duties are suggested to be necessary to be laid to answer the exigencies of government, and the most easy and convenient mode is recommended, it is expected, that the objects of future taxation will be those of the BANK DIVIDENDS, TRANSFERS, FUNDING STOCKS, &c. &c. A revenue from these sources, will operate the most easy on the community at large, and fall on the class of people who are the *most able* to assist government in their present exigencies.

The TRADE has already its full proportion of the weight of government, and the AGRICULTURAL interest ought not to be burdened with any *immediate* duties, as the farmer now pays a tax by the impost and excise."

EPIGRAM.

"WHAT's fashionable I'll maintain
"Is always right," cries sprightly *Jane*;
"Ah! would to Heav'n!" cries graver *Sue*,
"What's *right*, were fashionable too."

☞ *The Convention of Delegates appointed by the Abolition Societies established in the different states, are to meet at the City-Hall, This Evening, at Six o'clock.*

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1794.

6 per cents,	17/9 to 10d.	
3 ditto,	9/10 to 10/.	
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Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
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Philips's history of inland navigation
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Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
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Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
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Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
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December 20. eod2w.

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NEW-JERSEY, Sussex County. ss. } BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, issued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of William Shipley against John Ming and others; I shall expose to sale at Public Vendue, on the sixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the same day, on the Premises, the following described Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, situate in the Township of Oxford and County of Suffex, beginning at a Chesnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and standing in the line of a former survey made to Thomas Stevenson, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (first) south fifty degrees west fifty-five chains and seventy-five links to a Black Oak Tree corner of Joseph Shippen's land (second) south nine degrees and fifteen minutes, west ninety chains and sixty five links to a forked White Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the said Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, east one hundred and forty-five chains, to a post on the southerly side of Paquaoste-River, being also a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees west, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the usual allowance for roads and high ways—The same Premises are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Grist Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a sufficient stream of water for their use—a Dwelling House, Store House, and several small buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Dated 22d day of July, 1793.

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MATTHEW CLARKE,

September 14, 1793. (cp4w)

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are digested into the form of
Distinct Treaties or Systems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, History of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagascar, Magic, Magnetism, Malts, History of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Masonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous articles, illustrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are still in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobson, solicits the favor of the subscribers to call or send for their volumes, that they may be supplied as early as possible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without the e TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awtIJ.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1793.

The Stockholders of the

BANK of the UNITED STATES, are hereby informed, that according to the statute of incorporation, a General Election for Twenty-five Directors, will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 6th of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the eleventh section of the bye-laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank, are hereby notified, to assemble in general meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday the 7th day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By Order,
JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

SECOND Fundamental Article—Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year: But the Director, who shall be President at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.

mw&s to 6 Jan.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Insurance Company of North America, Nov. 25, 1793.

Resolved,

THAT no transfer of stock be made on the books of this office between the 15th day of June and the first Monday in July, and between the 15th day of December and the first Monday of January following, in each year.

Extract from the minutes,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

December 16.

☞ *Gentlemen, in possession of Subscription papers for this Gazette, are requested to transmit them to the Editor's Office.*

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